The price of cotton is to be regulated by supmanufacture for us? ply and demand all over the world. Why should the Tariff destroy the demand of the world for cotton? Why should it diminish it? It goes to increase the demand for the cotton. But the gentleman says we do not make ten millions of cotton goods. Let them come from abroad, and we shall get more for our cotton. The consumption of cotton in the United States is about 400,000 bales. There is much consumed in families. About one-fourth of the product of cotton is consumed in this country. Instead of manufacturing that here, the honorable Senator wishes to send it abroad to be manufactured. He thought, if we would do this, we could add to the export of cotton, and thereby increase the demand and the price of the raw material. But, instead of increasing the price by sending a larger stock, you would greatly reduce it, and the manufactured cotton goods that you receive in return will be made of India cotton mixed with Ame-

At the present time cotton is cheaper in Liverpool than in this country. Prices, I learn by letters from Liverpool, which I see in the papers, are likely to remain on a level for some time. They calculate on a crop of 1,800,000 bales, and there is now a surplus of four months' con-If they get no more for four months not be in want of it. The low price was the fleet, not of the Tariff, but of the overproduction of former years. Cotton is rising here but not there. There is a tendency here to over-production of the article, and can prices be maintained against the same over production that took place in 1837? It is certain that no policy that can be adopted can lead to a large increase of the price of cotton, for there is too much produced now. You must not expect to open a market for cotton to the extent of your power to produce it. That will depend on the capacity of the people of Europe and the world to consome and pay for it, and this is not likely soon to be much increased.

The gentleman says all the South claims is to be let alone-to be allowed to manage her own affairs in her own way. That, sir, was not the league into which South Carolina entered, and of which South Carolina has formed at all times so distinguished and influential a member. A large portion of the honor and distinction which the confederacy has been able to bestow has fallen to her share ; and does she now desire to be let alone? Sir, she cannot be let alone. She has come into the Union for weal or for woe, and she must share in the administration of the Government and abide by it. It was the very object of the Constitution to prevent what the gentleman says South Carolina wants to do. Its object was to prevent the admission of goods free of duty, and to prevent any one State from standing alone in her policy. At that time South Carolina did not look upon Great Britain as her natural market. Cotton was not grown then in South Carolina. The Constitution was established to enable the people of South Carolin and of all the States to enjoy the fruits of their own labor, and to prohibit the excessive introduction of Foreign Manufactures to the destruction of their own industry.

If South Carolina now claims to be relieved from her obligations, it is too late. If she labors under grievances and embarrassments, they do not of her staple, cotton, and from her inability to compete in the production of that article with the new and fertile lands of Alabama and Mississippi States which, if they were not pressed down by heavy debt, would now enjoy a high degree of prosperity. They are now producing cotton at to compete with the New States of the South-West in the culture of cotton. That thing may go on. I do not know where

it is to stop. We are to bring in new regions betin competition with them? No, sir; South Carolina can raise no more cotton when that time comes. She will be obliged to do what the gentleman says she may conceive it her policy to do, become manufacturing herself; and, in my opinion she may easily do it. She must either do that, or else her citizens must emigrate with their labor another gain. to newer and more fertile regions. As to the breach of the Compromise Act, I do

not allow the right of any one to make an act that is to bind me in this matter. When the credit of the Government is sinking, and business at a stand, and the prices of our products reduced their hands are tied, and that they must see the them to its diplomacy. country perish? I believe that Congress did its duty in passing such an act as would restore confidence in the stability of the Government, and infuse life and activity into business. That act has been followed by the most salutary effects .-The true value of the act can not be tested until we can see its operation uninfluenced by perpetual agitation.

The Senator asks what New-England will do when South Carolina goes to manufacturing ?-She will bear it as well as she can. New-England had acquired a considerable name among Remember, Whigs! that we have the next the nations of the earth, by her commerce and navigation, long before South Carolina ever raised a pound of cotton. Her navigation began at a very early period. It was not twenty years from the time when the colony was first planted on the rock of Plymouth, that there were forty sail of vessels afloat belonging to that colony .before cotton was grown, New-England g the mother country to fight her batin fact, any thing that adds to the wealth and prosperity of South Carolina will increase her capacity to buy and to consume, and any Whig has a look for it. will increase the commerce between her and New England.

I have seen Petersburg cottons sold in Boston. New. England merchants bought them, and New-England vessels brought them to Boston. I was glad to see that trade opening, for it will be an advantage to both parties. So salt is purchased in Ohio and sold in Massachusetts.

The Senator says that in five years this system will be abandoned by the West, and the South and West will unite and destroy the whole Protective system; and he warns New-England that this change, so disastrous to her, must take place. Now, I will predict that, in five years' time, the braced fully, not only by the West but by the South; and I believe that they will be perpetuated for years to come.

The gentleman spoke of England as the naural market of the South. What he meant by hat I do not see. The market for cotton is in whatever place the ingenuity and industry of the people, aided by the policy of the Government, creates facilities for its manufacture. If Arkwright had been a subject of the Bey of Tunis, and had, by his genius, aided by the industry of the people and the sagacity of the Government, established the cotton manufacture there, that would have been the market for South Carolina cotton. Markets are artificial, not natural.

If the duties complained of are in any particular oppressive and injurious to South Carolina, or any portion of the country, I hope they will be modified. But I trust the Tariff will not be lightly changed. Let us have a fair trial of it. Let it be submitted to the test of experience, without these continual fluctuations and agitations. I see no reason to believe that the Tariff will receive any essential modification either from this Congress or the next, unless it should result in a redundant Revenue, which is the only evil to be apprehended from it.

discuss the merits of this question.

The Senate then adjourned.] SPLENDID ATTRACTIONS at the American Museum. See

THE TRIBUNE.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 13. FOR PRESIDENT,

HENRY CLAY.

Democratic Whig General Commit-tee.—A Special Meeting of this Committee will be held at the Broadway House on Wednesday evening, February 14, at 7 o'clock. By order. N. BOWDITCH BLUNT, Chairman. JOSEPH P. PIRSSON, Secretaries.

If We have made room at last, though with much difficulty, for the able common-sense Speech of Hon. George Evans of Maine, in reply to Mi McDuffie's assault on the Tariff some three weeks since. Although badly reported, it will be found a most valuable compendium of facts illustrating the wisdom and beneficence of the Pro tective policy, especially with regard to the condition and prospects of our National Treasury his exhibit of facts from authentic sources must cheer the heart of every patriot. We trust this Speech will be widely diffused and considered Its familiar style and entire absence of ornament must render it a favorite with the admirers of simplicity and truth.

Commerce of New-York.

There were 116 Foreign arrivals at this port in the month of January,-28 ships, 12 barks, 47 brigs and 29 schooners-of which 85 were Ame. rican, 11 British, 8 Swedish, 3 Bremen, and 9 of

The total value of Imports at this port was-Total \$6,145,773
Duties collected 1,872,271

The real value of the Imports, not including Specie, we presume was not less than Eight Mil. lions, or at the rate of Ninety-Six Millions per annum, at this one port, which is presumed to import for half the Union. At this rate, the total Custom House valuation of Imports for the Union during 1844 would be One Hundred and Forty-four Millions, and the total Revenue from Customs alone no less than Forty-four Millions! There is no probability, however, that as those of January.

At Washington. It appears to be settled that Mr. Tyler will nominate Thomas W. GILMER of Virginia for Secretary of War, and WILLIAM WILKINS of Pennsylvania for Secretary of the Navy. We hope he will, and are confident that each will be confirmed without material opposition. Mr. Wilkins is rather a thread-bare politician, having sustained Jackson and Van Buren throughout, though professing an utterly hostile Political creed, and having been rewarded with the Russian Embassy for arise from the tariff, but from the over-production his devotion. He has said that, however he may have changed on other subjects, he has always stood firm for a Protective Tariff, and therefore we shall be glad to see him in the Cabinet, where ' Free Trade ' predominates since the withdrawal of Mr. Webster. Beside that, we remunerating sprices. This is not true of South | shall have a good Whig elected in his stead, giv-Carolina. The great difficulty with her is inability | mg the Clay ball a roll in Pennsylvania and elsewhere. Ex-Gov. Gilmer is not a great man, and is opposed to us on every Political question, but he is an advocate of Retrenchment, on which ter adapted than South Carolina for the cultiva- account we shall gladly see him looking up the tion of cotton. Can South Carolina raise cotton | sleeve of the Administration's disbursements. He will see sights to astonish him there, if he looks closely and steadily enough, or we are mistaken. Mr. Goggin will get the seat that belongs to him in Mr. G.'s stead, on the retirement of that gentleman from Congress, which will be

Mr. Wise, too, has obtained a high Executive appointment, by consent of the Senate, and must | indeed, but yet sufficient to cover and protect an resign his seat in Congress, when another Whig immensity of tyranny and fraud. They have comes in to a dead certainty. The country, in our judgment, will profit more by the loss of Mr. to nothing, is Congress to stand idle and say that | Wise's services in Congress, than by gaining | pant for a more entire restoration to power than

Since this Congress assembled, there have been two U. S. Senators and five Representatives elected into it from five different States-every man of them Whigs-while in another district (eastern of Maine) the Whig candidate has worked up from below to the head of the poll. Such straws as these never sail against the wind. Give us a new chance and a reasonably fair districting, and we could elect a Whig Congress to-morrow. House to carry against the most unfair and oppressive districting in three-fourths of the States! Not a man must be lost by apathy or dissension!

-John Tyler will send in his nominations for the great offices now vacant early this week .-Gov. Marcy is thought to have a chance for the Judgeship that Mr. Spencer could n't get, though we think the odds are in favor of some Jurist of the same Political school. We cannot hear that

Wool and Wool-Growers.

The Cayuga Tocsin and the Evening Post are groaning for the Wool-growers, who they say are not protected by the Tariff .- We have a ques tion to ask these new friends of the Wool-grower, viz :- Can they point us to any Wool-growing Country in the world where Wool bears at this moment so high a price as in this Country? We are confident there is not on the face of the earth any such region. Wool is higher here than in England, Germany or France; while the cost of pasture-land and of meadow is much less here doctrines of the Protective system will be em. than in either of those Countries. If the Woolgrowers are not well cared for by the present Tariff, then no class can be.

The Post manifests its zeal for the farmers by advocating the repeal of the present duty on Wool (which is fully equal to 35 per cent. average) and the imposition instead of a duty of twenty per cent. on Wool and the same on Wool. ens! Such a change would reduce the price of Wool at least twenty-five per cent. below its present rates. Perhaps the Wool-growers of Wayne County, who, according to the Tocsin are cutting their sheep's throats, will go in for this, but we doubt that any others will.

IF " Down with the duty on Salt!" cry the Journal of Commerce and Evening Post .- For whose benefit ?- Oh! the Great West want cheap Salt to pack their Beef and Pork with .- Well, sirs, why wont you tell us how much cheaper 'the Great West' ever got its Salt under a Revenue duty than it now does? Do toe the mark!

Rev. W. B. SPRAGUE of Albany lectures before the Mercantile Library Association this eve-Mr. WOODBURY rose and expressed a wish to | ning on 'The Conspiracy of Catiline'—a historical subject of much interest in this age of petty Catilines. Mr. S. is an able man, his subject involves a deep moral for young men, and we hope to see that rallies around Henry Clay. a large attendance.

To the Members of the Central Clay Committee of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: - A period has arrived when, in the exercise of a discretionary power vested in me as your presiding officer, I deem it proper to call you together. It has been a long time since you assembled; too long, perhaps, in the opinion of many of you. I have not thought so, however, and have acted upon the convictions of my own judgment with an earnest wish to fulfill, in the best manner possible, the duties you have imposed

It may be proper, nay it is proper, and my duty besides, to accompany this call by a few remarks upon the objects of your association, the events which have transpired since you assembled, and what still remains to be accomplished.

The seventeen Clay Clubs of the City of New-York, one in each Ward, numbering nearly ten thousand enrolled voters, the German Clay Club, nearly one thousand strong, and the Unionists beonging to the Old Guard, good men and true, epresented by you in the Central Committee, were the earliest organization under this title in the United States, and it was in imitation and emulation of the example thus given, that the Whigs of other States proceeded to form similar ssociations, which we now count by hundreds n almost every section of the Union. At the time of your organization, there was

much distraction and some division in the Whig party; more, however, among the politicians than the people. There were those who denounced the retiring Cabinet, and harshly assailed the Whigs in Congress for the noble stand they had taken .-They talked of third parties, of moderate parties, of alliance with your opponents. They pronounced your organizations, having for their primary object the nomination of Henry Clay as the candidate of the Whig party for the Presidency of the United States, hasty and premature. But they talk thus no more. You have seen the spirit which banded you together spread far and wide, until the Whigs of the Union are now with one heart and voice congratulating each other upon the certainty that the noblest and truest of living statesmen will receive their united suffrages in the autumn of the present year. To confirm the nomination already made by the people, and give it a formal and solemn expression, not to exercise any individual discretionary power, will the Whig the Imports of the whole year will average so high | Convention assemble in Baltimore in May next. Then and there, too, will assemble the Whig Young Men's National Convention, to ratify the act, to mingle sentiments with each other, and to pledge themselves upon the altar of their common country to take from that Convention the Clay Banner, and bear it with a steady purpose over mountain and valley, until the beloved Chief whose name is emblazoned on its folds shall be placed in the Chair of State, where once presided in mature wisdom and paternal love the Father of his Country; and surely if his beatified spirit might be supposed still to take an interest in the land he assisted to enfranchise, he would look down with an approving smile upon the pure, consistent and patriotic Statesman who had been in-

ducted to that honorable seat. A great work devolves upon you in common with the Whigs of the Union, and especially as connected with the Whigs of the State. Be not deceived or lulled into fancied security by the present dissensions and differences of your oppo nents. When did you calculate upon these and fail to reap disappointment? They have still the discipline and all the party machinery which enabled them for years to curb independence of thought and action; to bear down integrity and exalt corruption; to darken the whole land with the shadow of their supposed invincibility, and to banish from the public service many of the greatest and best men in the Union. They have still the broad cloak of the abused and perverted name of Democracy, worn thread-bare at many angles still the remembrance of old triumphs, of office and spoils, and their leaders and active partisans their union with Tyler has given them. Be assured, then, that in spite of present appearances, you have a desperate struggle before you, a struggle, however, that will as certainly result auspiciously, as that your sincere, bold and manly ef-

forts will deserve success. The present is a period of comparative political calm in our own ranks, and of doubt and indecision among our political opponents. It is therefore a fit time to prepare for effective action. Your clubs, already formed, will serve as the basis of effective operations. But this is not all. A wider range of usefulness lies before you. From Head-Quarters in this city, you may invite, and urge, and assist your brethren in forming similar associations in every part of the State, where they do not now exist, until all who are opposed to the election of Martin Van Buren, and in favor of Henry Clay, and entitled to vote in November next, shall be enrolled among the minute-men of the true Democratic Clay army.

Through these associations, better than by any other means, may be conveyed correct information of the principles, views and measures of the Whigs to every voter who is willing to receive it; through these associations every friend of Henry Clay may be aided or encouraged to take a Whig journal at least for the campaign; through these associations may be distributed Whig documents and tracts, which are now afforded so cheap that a few dollars will supply a ward or a town-Many will read one or more of these who have not leisure to read regularly even a weekly journal. In a word, on the Clay Clubs, here and elsewhere, will devolve a large portion of the labor of the Presidential Campaign. They must furnish the means and the food for rational, earnest inquiry and wholesome excitement. The gathering of local assemblies for fearless and manly discussion and of the great mass meetings, with all their inspiring adjuncts of eloquence and patriotic song, must be committed to them.

Every association in the City and State of New-Yord-indeed in the Union-should be provided with one or more copies of the "Life and Speeches of Henry Clay," to be read in the meetings and circulated from house to house, as the best possible exposition of the doctrines and measures with which he is identified, and the all sufficient refutation of the slanders of his opponents. The meetings should not be too frequent .-That they will be full, enthusiastic and useful. is a matter of course. A kind, fraternal spirit toward each other, and also toward the great mass of our political antagonists, should be constantly manifested in our ranks; for there are thousands who have never heretofore acted with us, who will in November next take sides with the advocate and protector of those great measures of public

I designate 7 o'clock on FRIDAY EVENING the

16th inst. as the time, and Broadway House as the place of meeting.

To you and those whom you represent, with whom I have for years acted, I trust I may say a word or two in conclusion, on matters personal to myself. It is the first time I have thus spoken-it will probably be the last.

In 1840 I was placed at the head of the Tippecanoe Associations of this city, and served out the campaign at great personal sacrefice. At the close of that contest, in declining a popular nomination, I took occasion to remark, by note through the public press, that I would not under any circumstances apply for, or accept office either from the State or National Executive.

I only accepted my present position of honor and trust, because it was tendered to me at a period of great despondency in the Whig party .-That despondency no longer exists. Over discomfitted Treachery and rebuked Corruption rise a prosperous country and a party exulting in a unanimity without a parallel in the history of free institutions. All doubts removed-all fears banished. From Maine to Louisiana-from Georgia to the farthest North-West-comes back to us the joyous response-" One heart and one mind, one purpose and one voice! The old Democratic Whig principles, and Henry Clay the embodiment and the champion of those princi-

I do not desire to be discharged from the service before the war is over, but I do desire and claim the privilege of performing my duty as a private in the ranks.

J. N. REYNOLDS.

President of the Central Clay Committee, &c. &c.

Pins and Protection. "Nothing is plainer than if we can make pins cheaper that hey can in England, we want no duty, no protection; but the fallacy of the Tribune's argument will be detected by thild five years old." [Plebeign

IF We have probably confuted this very assumption of the Plebeian at least fifty times, without attracting the least notice from the Free Trade side; but no matter, let us try it again.

1. Admitting that we can now make pins as cheap here (with a Protective duty) as they can be bought in England, it by no means follows that we could make them so cheap in the absence of such duty. On the contrary, we know that we could not. This is, to a practical man, the simplest of truths. An important element of cheapness in production is certainty of a prompt and adequate market. Many a man fails, manufacturing and selling Hats, for instance, at \$4 each, who could get rich making the same hat at \$3 50 if he were secured a ready sale at that price for all he could make. So with almost every thing else. We should be inevitably crushed in we one day sold three thousand copies of our daily paper at \$20 per thousand, and the next day a flood of British newspapers, brought in by a steamship, and sold for what they would fetch. were to come in competition with ours and kill half our edition on our hands; while we do well enough now selling nine or ten thousand stead. ily at \$10 per thousand. We pay more for work than is paid in England, and sell papers cheaper than they are sold there; and yet, if British papers came in free of duty and each one could sup. plant an American paper just as a British yard of eloth or piece of hardware can take the place of an American one, then our papers would be supplanted and crippled by British rivalry, and our reading public would pay more, owing to the crippling of our news establishments, than they now do.-All this must be obvious to every artisan and worker in the land; why can't the Corporation Printer see into it ?

The U. S. Judgeship and C. Justice Nelson. To the Editor of The Tribune

Your Washington correspondent in the Tribune this morning, in speaking of the nomination of a Judge of the U. S. Supreme Court, says:

" Nearly all the Loco-Foco Delegation in the House signe a sort of 'Bergar's Petition' to the President to give Mr. Nelson the place. How mean, small and pititul is such a course for a Judge to take to endexor to reach a seat in the highest Judicial Tribunal of the land—I had almost said, of

Perhaps there is no man to whom, or to whose conduct, the epithets of "mean, small and pitiful," can with less propriety be applied than Chief Jus tice Nelson. Your correspondent assumes, what he had no right to assume, that the Chief Justice has endeavored to reach a seat" in the U.S. Supreme Court, and that he has procured the signature by the Loco-Foco members, of the petition for his appointment. I know that you will not knowingly give a false impression or make a false imputation. and am sure therefore that you will correct this. The Chief Justice so far from having "taken the course ndicated by your correspondent has never desired the appointment, much less made any exertions or taken any course" to obtain it. It is believed that he has suggested the names of others as suitable for the station-but has no desire or willingness to receive the appointment for himself. Considering that written recommendations for the station have been orwarded for so many names in our own party, peraps a "Beggar's Petition" is not the most expedi A Whig.

Our correspondent is quite right. The paragraph he objects to came to hand at midnight, and was instantly put in type for our columns .-Had it been seen by the Editor, it would have been stricken out.

NASSAU, JAMAICA .- By the schooner Globe, Capt Seely, we have papers from Nassau up to Jan. 20. The Bahamas are suffering severely from drought, and the papers are urging on the Assembly a repeal of all acts laying a duty on grain. They declare that the inhabitants cannot survive without a large mportation of foreign grain. Jamaica is quiet.

IF Vessels arriving here report remarkably rough weather at sea. The new ship Cohota, when within about 400 miles from this port. was caught in a hurricane and thrown on her beam ends and covered with ice and six of her crew became disabled from ice and bruises. The Captain was compelled to run into the Gulf stream to thaw out, and was finally driven by contrary winds to 35 degrees south latitude.

THE YEMASSEE, A Romance of Carolina, by W. G. Simms, has just been published in a neat 12mo edition for 25 cents by Harper & Brothers. It forms No. 1 of a new 'Pocket Edition of Select Novels without Abridgement.' It is poorly printed on good type.

FIRST LESSONS IN CHEMISTRY by Uncle Da. vy .- This is a capital little work for children, introducing them into the simple elements of Chemistry. It is adapted both in style and matter to those to whom it is addressed. Clark & Aus-

Songs of the Season .- Atwill, Prince of Music Publishers, to whom Apollo and the Muses, with all their votaries are under the most particular obligations, has just laid upon the tables of his famed Repository, at 201 Broadway, all the songs of the season; a very superb collection, adapted to the numer sal passion which now pervades this whole community. The triumphs of Ole Bull, Vieux Temps, Wallace, Artot, the reigning Prima Donnas and the Italian Opera have given a new impulse to the Art, and created a demand which Atwill is doing his best to supply. INDIA RUBBER SHOES-PRICES REDUCED-Gentlemen's

Sheet Rubber Overshoes, best quality, \$1.75; Gentlemen's Cloth Rubber Overshoes, best quality, \$1.75; Gentlemen's Cloth Rubber Overshoes, best quality, \$1.75; Ladies', Misses' and Children's Sheet Rubber Overshoes and Buskins, together with 5000 pair of common Rubbers, at equality low prices, at HUTCH(NSON & RUNYON'S, policy which must stand or fall with the party

By This Morning's Mail.

HAVANA.-Dates to January 27th have been re ceived at Savannah. Accounts from Port Principe to the 15th ult. represent the excessive drought as still continuing unabated. In Santiago, and all the ports of Cuba Te Deum has been sung, in commemoration of the young Queen arriving at her majority. Madam Cinti Damoreau and Mr. Artot, death-bed he regretted having made his famous are delighting the Habanese with their concerts.

Things in Philadelphia.

Correspondence of The New-York Tribune. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12-P. M.
PENNSYLVANIA BANKS.—According to the Report
of the Auditor General of Pennsylvania, the total resources and liabilities of forty-eight Banks and Saving Institutions of the State, in October, 1843, was \$39,041,547 04. The total amount of Specie and United States Treasury Notes he'd is estimated at \$6,389,520 30, and the "Notes, &c. in circulation," at \$6,022,268 86. The largest amount of Specie and Treasury Notes held by any one Bas that of the Bank of North America-\$1,155,5. 09. I send you the Auditor's Report in full. Suicide. - A poor man, named Andrew Hoffman.

committed Suicide on Saturday night, in consequence of being out of employment, and destitute of the means to provide the necessaries of life for himself and family! He was strictly temperate in

John Irwin, a miserable young man who has late. St. James. The vessel left Portsmouth Jan 16 y become possessed of several thousand dollars, at- and has experienced very rough weather on her tempted self-destruction on Saturday evening, by

by Stephen Baldwin, of this city, was insured for \$30,000, with \$4,000 on her cargo.

ASHORE-The brig Baltimore, Captain Eldridge, one of our Boston packets, went ashore on Reedy Point on Saturday morning, but was got off without

BILL OF MORTALITY .- Total number of deaths in the city and districts during the week ending on Saturday, 115-of which 15 were from consumption. 12 from scarlet fever.

The weather to-day is again the very picture of Spring-warm and delightful. The navigation fronting the city, is almost entirely free from ice, and business seems to have commenced under very favorable prospects of large transactions during the

week.

STOCKS.—A fair amount of business was done in Stocks today, at an upward tendency in prices. St te 5's, at the Second
Board, improved 1, selling at 65'. Girard, Vicksburg, and
Reading Railroad shares advanced it Schuvlkill Navigation
3; Wilmington Railroad II. Kentucky Bark fell off 1t.

At the Second Board, the sales were—25 shares Mechanics'
Bank, at 25i; 3 do Life and Annuity Trust at 96; 109 do.
Girard Bank at 7; \$7,000 State 5's at 65t; \$7,000 Tennessee
Bonds at 8i; 260 shares Wilmington Railroad at 13i; 100 do.
Vicksburg (C. & P.) at 8; 150 do Reading Railroad at 23i;
16 do Schuylkill Navigation at 39i; 1081 County 5's, 1850, at
97.

97. In Exchanges there is no alteration in rates, and only a moderate business transpiring. Our Money Market continues asy, good paper being readily taken at last week's rates.

CITY AFFAIRS. MONDAY. Assessments .- In the case of Stryker vs. Lovett

(instituted against a tenant of former), we understand that the Supreme Court has decided that it had no authority to confirm the assessment under which the sale was made by the Corporation, and that it is therefore void BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

A Report was presented approving of the requisi-tion of the School Officers of the Sixth Ward for the sam of \$9917 for the erection of a School House in Elm street be-tween Leonard and Franklin. Adopted.

A bill of John Davis for subpænaing witnesses and conveying them to the Court House on the trial of Amelia Norman, amounting to \$8.13, was read. The Recorder stated that it was found the day previous to the trial that she was perfectly destitute and could not obtain witnesses without

The School Officers of the Sixteenth Ward presented a report stating that they had purchased four lots in Thirty-Fifth street between Eighth and Ninth avenues, on which to erect a School House, and had contracted with Hawhich to erect a School House, and find contracted with Haley & Rogers for \$8400 to erect a building. The cost of the lots is \$2900, and \$1700 will be required for furniture and fixtures. They ask for an appropriation of \$13.671. On motion of Ald Scoles, the report was referred, with directions, to the Counsel of the Board, to make a report on the constitutionality of the law.

The draft of an amendment to the School Law so as to place the purchase of sites and the erection of buildings to the Board of Education was laid for the present on the table.

of Education to the Common Council was laid on the table. The Board adjourned to Thursday next.

BOARD OF ASST. ALDERMEN. . STATED MEETING. Present-Ald. C. J. Dodge, President pro tem. and a full attendance of members. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. A number of petitions were duly referred, among

which was a remonstrance of John Jacob Astor and others against building the proposed sewer in Delancey st. An invitation was accepted to attend the celebration of the American Temperance Union on Washington's Birth-Day at the Tabernacle.

Reports-Adverse to relieving Jane N. Shepherd.

Reports—Adverse to relieving Jane A. Shepherd, Geo Palmer, W Callen, R Robertson, T Wilson and Pierce Darrow from personal tax. Adouted.

In favor of relieving Andrew Kirk from personal tax. Likewise Edward Cook, Joseph Nichols, John H Gorley, Noah Bigelow and N B Graham. Adopted.

In favor of allowing Thomas Doyle \$30 for injuries sustained by his horse and cab by falling in a trench in the Sixth Ward, and disagreeing with the Board of Aldermen in their report. Adopted.

Resolution-By Asst. W. Dodge, that the Clerk Resolution—By Asst. W. Douge, that the of the Common Council be requested to engross a copy of a memorial to Congress on the subject of making a survey of the water in the Harbor of New York, for the purpose of selecting a suitable location for a Dry Dock—and that the Mayor harbor of the same, and have affixed the seal of the

by requested to sign the same, and have affixed the seal of City thereto. Adopted. After a recess, the Board resumed.

Petition-Of W. Sinclair, Jr. a Clerk in the Street

ommissioner's office, for an increase of salary. Refer Reports-Relative to the petition of E. & B. Byer, to have the culvert extended in Forty-secondstreet, and in favor thereof. Concurred in. In favor of extending the sidewalk in Bank street to Green-

wich. Adopted.
In favor of flegging several sidewalks in the Fifth Ward between Greenwich st and the North River. Adopted.
In favor of compensating Francis Bleir for extra work on a sewer, amounting to \$1100. Adopted. Departments-From the Deputy Comptroller, re-

lative to an appropriation of \$916,000 60 to meet the expendi-tures of the Temporary Water Loan, &c, for the menths of February and March. Adopted. Several assessments were confirmed. From the Board of Aldermen-Resolutions-Re-

pecting the pay of Clerks in the office of Receiver of Taxes. Property of the Pourth Ward his all of SM for duties rendered. Concurred in.

**Report—Of the Finance Committee, in favor of the Finance Committee, in favor of the Finance Committee.

authorising the Receiver of Texes to employ four additional Clerks, and also suitable persons to serve notices, &c. Con-Unfinished Business.—Document No 46 of the Board of Aldermen was then taken up. It is the Ordi nance providing for the redemption of the City Debt, by dis-

pesing of unused City Real Estate, as passed by the above Board. After being progressed in, The Board adjourned.

SINGING CLASS DOWN TOWN-Second Term .- The irst lesson in the second term of Mr. Bradbury's Singing Slass in the Lecture Room of St. George's Church, corner of Beekman and Cliff streets, will be given on Tucsday evening,

An excellent opportunity is offered in this class for Ladies and Gentlemen residing in the lower part of the city who have some acquaintance with the first principles of the art.

SANDS 3 ARSAPARILLA.—I he amount of suffering refleved by this invaluable preparation is without a parallel in the his-tory of medicine. Thousands have been restored to health by its healing and regenerating efficacy, who were considered past the reach of remedial means, as various certificates heretofore published abundantly prove. It has received the entire appro-bation of many practitioners in this and other cities, and its rapid growth in the estimation of the public has placed it be-yond the reach of detraction or the efforts of competition.— Discusses which arise from the imports of the blood or vitia-Diseases which arise from the impurity of the blood or vitia-tion of the humors generally, such a Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism and incipient Gout, Salt Rheum and other cu-taneous diseases, Fever Sores, Internal Abscesses, Fistules, Chronic Catarth, Ulceration of the Throat and Nostrils, pain-ful Affections of the Bones, Chronic Inflammation of the Kid-neys, Female Derangements, General Debility and Prostration of the System are all removed by its use of the System are all removed by its use.

Prepared and sold wholesale and retail, and for exportation, by A. B. SANDS & CO Druggists, (Granite Buildings.) corner of Broadway and Chambers-street. Sold also by A. B. & D. SANDS, 79 Fulton, corner of Gold-street; and at 77 East Broadway, corner of Market-street Price \$1 per bottle; six bottles for \$5.

[From the New-York Express.]

Accident.—James M. Buil. Esq., 206 Broadway, had a child burnt in a shocking manner over his arms, neck, shoulders, and back so that his life was despaired of. His family physician (Dr. Nelson) one of the oldest and most eminent physicians in this city, had the literality and honesty to advise Mr. Built to send immediately to 21 Courtland street, for Connel's Pain Extractor. He did so, and by the use of this magical Salve, his beloved son is saved from death, and to the wonder of all that saw him, is now cured, and scarcely a sear left. Mothers and parents who care for the lives and happiness of their children, should never be without Connel's fixeractor always in the house ready for any case of burn or scald, or accident or sore of any kind. This article will cure any of the following complaints, or no pay will be taken for it, viz: Chilblains, Erystielas, Scrofula, Salt Rhenm, Frosted Parts, Chafe, Chaos, Ucers, Runrounds, Sore Nipples, Sore ed Parts, Chafe, Chaos, Utcers, Runrounds, Sore Nipples. Sore Eyes, Inflamed Skin, Prickly Heat. Sore Throat, King's Evil, White Swelling, Prizs (either blind or bleeding) and Inflammation of all kinds. It costs nothing unless it cures.— Will be given to the Poor. Also, at 2 North 5th st., Phila-delphia

NAPIER, FISHER & CO.

ANODYNE SHAVING CREAM, from 21 Courtland st .-The best article for shaving in this City. mium at the Fair. Also Dr. Spohn's Sick Headache Remedy-a certain cure, WARKANTED.

STRAW GOODS, 10f] 134 Pearl-street, N. Y. [1m* EVENING EDITION.

TUESDAY, 21 O'CLOCK, P. M.

IF We rejoice in being able to state that the authorship of the foul libel on the lamented Hon. CHARLES OGLE, of Pa. (importing that on his speech of 1840 on the extravagance and meanness exhibited in the furnishing of the Presidential Mansion, &c.) has been traced to one George N Bowman of Somerset, Pa. who was last week tri. ed for the libel at Bedford, Pa. and convicted .-We are not at all surprised to learn that the culprit was instantly pardoned by Gov. Porter! but we are thankful that he did not pardon Bowman before trial, so as to arrest the development of the liny, as he had done in many previous in-

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH ENVOY .- The vessel of war telegraphed below last evening was H. R. M. sloop.of-war Vestal, bringing the Right Hon. Richard Packenham, Minister from the Court of passage; she was slightly injured in a snow storm swallowing laudanum.

Ship Octovara—This ship recently lost, owned when approaching our coast. It is said Mr. Pack. enham will proceed immediately to Washington. MICHIGAN.—The following appointments were

made by the Governor on the 2d instant : DIGBY V. BELL, Commissioner of the Land Office. ROBERT P. ELDRIDGE, Secretary of State (re-

ppointed.) CHARLES G. HAMMOND, Auditor General fre-The Boston harbor is again frozen over and

presents one broad field of snow and ice, with vessels here and there frozen in. A steam rice mill of Capt. Porter was burned down last week in Wilmington, N. C. It was filled

The church of the Rev. Mr. Roberts at Providence, took fire on Saturday, but the flames were extinguished with a loss to the building of

one thousand dollars. The Trinitarian Church at the corner of School and Fourth streets, New-Bedford, was damaged by fire, to the amount of about \$1,000, on Saturday night last. Fully insured.

The dwelling of Mr. Henry Walker of Mayville, Chester Co. was entirely consumed by fire on the evening of the 3d inst.

FIRE.-The Rake Factory of Mr. P. A. Devendorf, of Vienna, was discovered to be on fire about 6 o'clock on the morning of the 7th inst., and was totally consumed, together with its contents .-Loss \$2,000-\$1,500 insurance.

DISTRESSING CASUALTY .- On Saturday night last, seven negroes crowded themselves into a canoe to cross Cape Fear a few miles below this town, but before they reached the opposite bank the cance sunk and five out of the seven were drowned, viz: two men belonging to Jonathan Evans, Esq., two belonging to Mrs. Kelly, and a girl belonging to Mr. [Fayetteville Journal, N. C.

ANOTHER REVOLUTIONARY VETERAN GONE!-Died, in this town, on Sanday the 4th inst. Adonijah Fenton, aged 89, formerly of Oneida county. The deceased was the last survivor of a small band of eight patriots, who during our revolutionarv struggle, attacked and captured a British Armed Schooner in the Hudson near Fishkill. The schr. was manned with a crew of sixteen men, and had

on board a large quantity of guns and military

by stratagem and force in securing her. He has at

stores, yet this small but intrepld band st

length been gathered to his fathers like a shock of Maysville Sentinel. corn fully ripe. Loss of the Towboat Paul Jones. The towboat Paul Jones, Capt. Gow, sunk on Wednesday night, while lying at the Levee in the Picayune tier. A flatboat, with 1000 barrels flour, also sunk yeserday morning, below the Red Stores, First Municipality. The flour, which was intended for shipment on board of a French vessel, will principally

be saved in a damaged state. [N. O. Pic., 2d inst. POCKET PICKING-SUICIDE.-A young man named Louis Ransem, was arrested last night by the police of the First Municipality, on the charge of picking a gentleman's pocket in the St Charles Hotel. He was taken up to the First Municipality prison and locked up; a short time afterwards it

was discovered he had hung himself. [N. O. Pic., 2d inst. CANADIAN SEAT OF GOVERNMENT .- The last Toronto Patriot says, "A rumor is about town that something fresh has transpired about that most unfortunate of all questions, the seat of Government-

throwing a doubt on the supposed certain removal to

MONEY MARKET.

	Sales this day at ti	ie !	Sto	ck Exchange.
ď	\$16 900 Ohio 6es, 60 931	13	shrs	Farmers' Ln 33
	000 do b3 988	250	do	110
	7.000 do 98%	50	do	
	in 198 do	25	da	40
	do	75	do	do
	10.000 do b30 est	50	do	do
	7,000 do 984		do	Vielsburg B
	5,000 U. S. 5s '53 192i	50	de	do 530 M
	5.000 Pennsylvania 661	25	do	do
	1,000 do 661	50	do	10
	5,000 N Y 6es, '62 1081	50	do	100 \$50 4
	6,000 N. Y. 54s, '61 1031	175	dies	Norw & Wof 37.
	10,000 Ohio 7s, '51 st0 104t	50	da	do 346
	16,009 dob3 105	50	Also.	1100
	19,000 Kentucky 1621	50	do	do
	10.000 do 1021	25	do	Canton Lin
	23,000 do 1021	100	dia	40
•	1,000 do.snort loan 100	100	do	Harlem R 33 42
ä	500 Illinois Serip 25	250	do	do
9	1,000 Tennessee 5s 85	200	do	do
Ď.	1,000 Indiana 38	200	do	do
	5,000 do b10 38	100	do	do
	5.000 Illinois s30 414	100	do	Stonington R 34
ij	4,000 do s3 42	59	da	L Island R bl0 72 do 550 74
	5,000 do	100	do	do
g	5,000 do s60 42	59	do	do
8	5.000 do 424		do	N Jersey R 330 931
	42 shrs Mechanics' Bk 105	50	00	do
Ĭ	20 shrs Dry Dock Bk 46	29	do	
	55 shrs State Bank 83	25	do	do
i	75 do Bk of Com. scrip 98	175	do	dobi0 76
3	150 do N. Am. T1 830 lot	2,	do	
8	20 do do 17	50	do	do
84	ton do do es test	541	do	60

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW YORK, FEB. 13-2 P.M.

Ship United States, Britton, Liverpool, Rhemick. Bark Harmony, Macorduck, Pacific, P. Harmeny, Nepher Schr M B Mahoney, McGlaughlin, Bermuda, Lickers ARRIVED,

ARRIVED,

H B M ship Vestal, from Plymouth, Jan 16, with Mr Packingham on board.

Ship Remittance, Silsby, of Portland, 25 ds fm NOdean cotton, pork and lard to Nesmith, Walsh & 60. 3d inst, of Cape Henry, in a sudden shift of wind from SW to NW, will knocked on her beam ends, which caused the ship to leak; lost part of deck load; sails blown away from the yards, four men and two mates badly hurt. Mr. J Silsby, Chief Officer, his arm broken; one man his arm very much hurt. Has been been 17 days on the coast; experienced very bad weather. Ship Pontiac, from Charleston, cotton and rice to captain. Ship Henry Thompston, Sylvester, from Marseilles, Det Passed Gibialtar 13th, truit, mdz, &c to S Broom & Co. Ship Nathaniel, Hooper, 50 days from Newport, Wales. Ship Wassau, Hathaway, 26 days from NO, cotton, &c 9 Johnson & Lowden.

Ship Wassau, Hathaway, 26 days from No., colonson & Lowden.

Bark Balifornia, Mayhew, 17 days from Neuvitas, molosus, honey and logwood to Brett & Vose. Left brig Wampanos to sail for N Y.

Bark Gleaner, Stevens, of Gardiner, 18 days from Apalachicola, cotton to master. 7th inst, lat 37, lon 73i, Passed schr Dresden, of Augusta, steering to the North.

Bark Mary Chilton, Evans, from Canton and Macao Octheteas, silks, &c, to Talbot, Olyphant & Co. Left ships Am McKim, Vasmer; John G Coster, Barlow; Panama, Gri-McKim, Ostone, John G Coster, Barlow; Panama, Gri-McKim, Ostone, from New Urleans bound to Canton, 135 days out.

Delhi, of Boston, from New Orleans bounds.

Birk Cuba, Blanchard, of Boston, 17 days from N Orleans, pork, lard, &c., to Nesmith & Walsh.

Bark Josephine, Mitchell, 20 days from New Orleans, provisions to Benj De Forest & Co.

Brig Tasso, Almy, of Newport, 29 ds from New Orleans, provisions to Benj De Forest & Co.

Brig Tasso, Almy, of Newport, 29 ds from New Orleans, providing New England, fm Matanzas for Providence. The The Deen 19 days on the coast.

been 19 days on the coast.

Brig Cayuga, Jackson, from Savannah, cotton.

Brig Albertina, 2d days from Trinidad.

Brig Linden, Koopman, 20 days from Mobile, cotton to

Sturges & Clearman.
Brig Christiana, Warren, of Hallowell, 18 days from North Schr Belle, McMath, 7 days from Norfolk, cotton to Sor ges & Clearman. Schr Mechanic, Stoddard, 3 days from Norfolk, com "

Blow & Marsh. Schr October, 26 ds from Curacos, hides to J Foulk & Ses